

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DAVID DAVIS, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

No. C 09-0257 PJH

v.

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

MICHAEL HERMAN, et al.,

Defendants.

Plaintiffs David Davis and Page Gearhart-Davis filed this action on January 21, 2009, and also requested leave to proceed in forma pauperis ("IFP"). The court finds that the complaint must be dismissed under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 (e) for failure to state a claim.

BACKGROUND

In June 2007, plaintiffs filed an action against the Clearlake Police Department, alleging violations of their civil rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, arising out of a series of encounters with members of the Police Department between August 2, 2006, and January 17, 2007. The complaint in that action – Davis v. Clearlake Police Department, C-07-3365 EDL – was dismissed for failure to state a claim, with leave to amend, and plaintiffs filed a first amended complaint on August 23, 2007.

On September 3, 2008, the court granted defendant's motion for summary judgment. The court found that while triable issues had been raised with regard to plaintiffs' claims under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments, plaintiffs had failed to establish a triable issue of fact as to the liability of the sole defendant – the Clearlake Police Department – under Monell v. Dept. of Social Servs., 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

On January 21, 2009, plaintiffs filed the present lawsuit, naming as defendants five officers of the Clearlake Police Department: Lieutenant Michael Herman, Sgt Timothy Celli,

1 Officer Todd Miller, Officer Timothy Hobbs, and Officer Labbe. Other than the naming of
2 the new defendants, the allegations in the complaint are virtually identical to the allegations
3 in the first amended complaint filed in Davis v. Clearlake Police Department,
4 C-07-3365 EDL.

DISCUSSION

A. Legal Standard

7 The court may authorize a plaintiff to file an action in federal court without
8 prepayment of fees or security if the plaintiff submits an affidavit showing that he or she is
9 unable to pay such fees or give security therefor. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). When a complaint
10 is filed in forma pauperis, it must be dismissed prior to service of process if it is frivolous or
11 malicious, fails to state a claim, or seeks monetary damages from defendants who are
12 immune from suit. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2); see also Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221,
13 1226-27 (9th Cir. 1984).

14 A complaint is frivolous for purposes of 1915(e) if it lacks any arguable basis in fact
15 or in law. Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 328- 30 (1989). A complaint lacks an
16 arguable basis in law only if controlling authority requires a finding that the facts alleged fail
17 to establish an arguable legal claim. Guti v. INS, 908 F.2d 495, 496 (9th Cir. 1990).

18 When a complaint is dismissed under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave
19 to amend the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from
20 the face of the complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. Cato v.
21 United States, 70 F. 3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal of complaint as frivolous).

B. Analysis

23 The court finds that the complaint must be dismissed for failure to state a claim, as
24 the civil rights claims against the defendant officers are time-barred. Title 42 U.S.C.
25 § 1983 "provides a cause of action for the 'deprivation of any rights, privileges, or
26 immunities secured by the Constitution and laws' of the United States." Wilder v. Virginia
27 Hosp. Ass'n, 496 U.S. 498, 508 (1990) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 1983). Section 1983 is not
28 itself a source of substantive rights, but merely provides a method for vindicating federal

1 rights elsewhere conferred. See Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386, 393-94 (1989). To
2 state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements: (1) that a right
3 secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated and (2) that the
4 alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. West v.
5 Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

6 Under § 1983, the appropriate statute of limitations period is that of the forum state's
7 statute of limitations for personal injury torts. Wilson v. Garcia, 471 U.S. 261, 276 (1985);
8 TwoRivers v. Lewis, 174 F.3d 987, 991 (9th Cir. 1999). In California, the general residual
9 statute of limitations for personal injury actions is the two-year period set forth in California
10 Civil Procedure Code § 335.1. Maldonado v. Harris, 370 F.3d 945, 954 (9th Cir. 2004).

11 Federal law determines when a cause of action accrues and the statute of limitations
12 begins to run in a § 1983 action. Elliott v. City of Union City, 25 F.3d 800, 801 (9th Cir.
13 1994). Under federal law, a claim generally accrues when the plaintiff knows or has reason
14 to know of the injury which is the basis of the action. TwoRivers, 174 F.3d at 991-92.¹ But
15 accrual ultimately depends on the substantive basis of the claim. See, e.g., Cabrera v. City
16 of Huntington Park, 159 F.3d 374, 380-81 (9th Cir. 1998) (claim of excessive force during
17 arrest accrued on the date of arrest whereas claim of false imprisonment did not accrue
18 until conviction was invalidated).

19 Here, plaintiffs allege that on August 2, 2006, Officer Miller and Sgt. Celli stopped
20 plaintiffs' vehicle without probable cause; that on August 3, 2006, Officer Hobbs stopped
21 plaintiffs' vehicle without probable cause, and Officer Hobbs and Sgt. Celli used excessive
22 force in arresting plaintiff David Davis and unlawfully confiscated plaintiffs' vehicle; that on
23 September 27, 2006, Officer Labbe and Sgt. Celli stopped plaintiffs' vehicle without

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25 ¹ The statute of limitations generally begins to run only once a plaintiff has knowledge
26 of the "critical facts" of his injury, which are "that he has been hurt and who has inflicted the
27 injury." United States v. Kubrick, 444 U.S. 111, 122 (1979). But the plaintiff must be diligent
28 in discovering the critical facts. See Bibeau v. Pacific Northwest Research Found., 188 F.3d
1105, 1108 (9th Cir. 1999), amended, 208 F.3d 831 (9th Cir. 2000). A plaintiff who does not
actually know that his rights were violated will be barred from bringing his claim after the
running of the statute of limitations if he should have known in the exercise of due diligence.
See id.

1 probable cause; that on December 27, 2006, Officer Labbe and Sgt. Celli stopped plaintiffs'
2 vehicle without probable cause; that on January 17, 2007, Sgt. Celli came to plaintiffs
3 home, falsely claiming that the Police Department had received a "911 hang-up call" from
4 inside the home; and that on January 20, 2007, the Police Department "documented" both
5 plaintiffs as "Anti Law Enforcement."

6 Plaintiffs allege unlawful seizure, false arrest, and excessive force, in violation of the
7 Fourth Amendment, and racial profiling, in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the
8 Fourteenth Amendment. Plaintiffs' unlawful seizure, false arrest, and excessive force
9 claims accrued on the dates of the events at issue. The racial discrimination claim appears
10 to be based on a comment made to plaintiffs by Officer Miller on August 2, 2006, and other
11 statements attributed to Officer Labbe and Sgt. Celli, reported to plaintiffs in late December
12 2006. Because all plaintiffs' civil rights claims accrued more than two years before January
13 21, 2009, the date they filed the present action, the claims are time-barred.

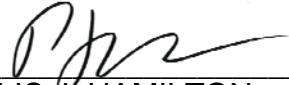
14 Plaintiffs also allege claims under 18 U.S.C. §§ 241 and 242, and under 42 U.S.C.
15 § 14141. As the court indicated in the order granting defendants' motion for summary
16 judgment in Davis v. Clearlake Police Department, C-07-3365 EDL, 18 U.S.C. §§ 241 and
17 242 are criminal statutes, which may not be asserted by a plaintiff in a civil action; and a
18 claim under 42 U.S.C. § 14141 may be brought only by the Attorney General. Accordingly,
19 those claims are also dismissed.

CONCLUSION

21 In accordance with the foregoing, the court finds that the complaint must be
22 DISMISSED for failure to state a claim. Because the court finds that the deficiencies in the
23 complaint cannot be cured by amendment, the dismissal is WITH PREJUDICE.

24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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26 Dated: March 24, 2009.

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PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON
United States District Judge